





TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

ALONG WITH THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN,

BY

CHARLES W. THORP,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, &c., &c.

PRESENTED APRIL, 1903.

TODMORDEN:

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN.

TODMORDEN, 1903.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Todmorden.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you a Report on the health and surroundings of Todmorden, for the year 1902—my twenty-fifth Annual Report in my capacity as Medical Officer of Health. The Borough of Todmorden has an area of 12,755 acres, and had, according to the census of 1901, a population of 25,419. Taking into consideration all circumstances likely to influence the variations of population, I estimate it to be 25,450 in the middle of 1902. The number of inhabited houses according to the rate book was 6,236, which gave an average of 4.08 persons per house. For many years people who formerly lived on the hill-tops have been gradually concentrating in the valleys, a fact which, whilst it has made the valleys more congested and apparently increased the population to the casual onlooker, the population of the Borough has not increased to any great extent as a whole.

The Bakehouses in the district have been regularly inspected and found satisfactory.

SCAVENGING.

In a full Report, Mr. Rogers gives you all the details of work done under this heading. At a glance you will see that all work in this department has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner. The substitution of water closets for tub closets, when the new scheme of sewerage is completed, will not only be a great sanitary improvement but also a great saving in expense.

DRAINAGE.

The new Sewerage Works, which have been delayed from a variety of unexpected and unavoidable causes, show now more signs of being completed in the near future.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The new Waterworks are progressing and must, when completed, eventually supersede numbers of the small private supplies, which are so often liable to pollution, and at times a source of danger to the consumers. Many of the waters in this district, especially those of a moorland source, have solvent effects on lead, and should not be conveyed any long distance in lead pipes. Many cases of lead poisoning, from the use of water which acted on long lengths of lead pipes conveying it for consumption, came under my notice during the year. More care should be taken in this direction.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population in the middle of 1902 I estimated to be 25,450, only a small increase on the numbers shown in the census taken in 1901, namely 25,419. During the year 1902 there were 543 Births as compared with 583 in 1901, a very marked decrease; and the Birth-rate 21:33 per 1,000 is the lowest rate I have had to record since 1896, and very low also as compared with 28.6 per 1,000 for all England and Wales, which is a fraction higher than that for 1901. There were only 15 illegitimate births registered in 1902, as compared with 20 in 1901. The number of Deaths in the Borough of Todmorden in 1902 were 364, as compared with 433 in 1901, the smallest number of deaths, giving also the lowest Death-rate, 14:3 per 1,000, that I have ever had to record in this district as Medical Officer of Health. The Death-rate is also low as compared with 16:3 per 1,000 for England and Wales, the lowest rate on record for that part of the empire. The 1902 rate of infant mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under 1 year to registered births, has also decreased. being 127.0 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 138.9 per 1,000 for 1901, and 133 per 1,000 for all England and Wales in 1902.

COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATE SINCE 1877.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Estimated Population.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000 for same period in England and Wales.
1877	515	23,000	22·3	20·4
1878	496	23,085	21·4	21·7
1879 1880	461	Medical Office	19.3	—No Returns.
1881	483	*23,861	20 [.] 2	18·9
1882	437	24,014	18 [.] 16	19·6
1883	424	24.000	17 [.] 66	19·5
1884 1885	446 420	24,000 24,142 24,280	18·47 17·28	19·6 19·0
1886	439	25.093	17·09	19:3
1887	528	25,200	20·95	18:8
1888	460	25,420	18·09	17·8
1889	470	25.580	18·37	17·9
1890	402	25,750	$15.61 \\ 22.64 \\ 17.33$	19·2
1891	560	†24,725		20·2
1892	429	24,750		19·0
1893	445	24,850	17.90	19·2
1894	391	24,975	15.64	16·6
1895	442	25,075	17·62	18·7
1896	477	25,200	18·92	17·1
1897 1898	418 505	25,062 25,150 25,220	16.68 20.8 18.39	17·4 17·6
1899 1900 1901	463 425 433	25,230 25,350 ‡25,419	16.77 16.95	18·3 18·3 16·9
1902	364	25,450	14.3	16.3

* According to Census 1881. † According to Census 1891. ‡ According to Census 1901.

THE RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY MEASURED BY THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR TO REGISTERED BIRTHS.

1 19	AR TO	иво	ISTE.	טווע טווע	THS.
1877	141 pe	r 1,000	births	registered.	England and Wales.
1878	131	,,,	٠,	**	
1880	125	,,	,,	; :	
1881	146	,,	,,	, ·	
1882	141	**	19	•	141 per 1,000
1883	108.9	7 / n g	**	• • •	137 ,,
1884	125.2	• 9		7 7	147 ,,
1885	119.8		,,	49	138 ,,
1886	157.8	>:	**		150
1887	184.6	,,,	71	"	145
1888	108.8	**	,,	77	137
1889	165.8	2*	"	;;	144
1890	93.9	"	21	2.9	151
1891	172.8	7.7	"	2.9	149
1892	147.0	9 9	"	* 7	148
1893	174.3	"	• •	? *	159
1894	141.2	;;	77	* *	137
1895	146.0	,,	"	27	161 "
	174.1	**	;;	"	148 "
1896	122.6	**	"	,,	156 ",
1897		••	"	22	161 ",
1898	162.7	,,	27	2.5	
1899	131.3	51	"	2.9	163 ,,
1900	143.6	2.2	**	: ,	154 ,,
1901	138.9	, •	,,	1 2	151 ,,
1902	127:0	,,	۶۰.	99	133 ,,

RATE OF MORTALITY AMONGST PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1877		5.6 b	er 1,000 of	the	population
1878		5.1	"	"	,,
1880	• • •	5.4) •	,,	**
1881	• • •	6.3	"	,,	,,
1882		4.7	,,	"	,,
1883		5.7	,,	"	, ,
1884		6.1	,,	"	22
1885	***	5.5	9.9	22	"
1886	• • •	5.1	,,	"	99
1887	• • •	5.3	"	,,	,,
1888		6.1	,,	,,	22
1889	• • •	5.3	,,	,;	,,
1890	• • •	5.5	,,	,,	,,
1891	• • •	8.2	,,	,,	;;
1892		5.2	* 9	22	,,
1893	• • •	5.3	"	27	,,
1894	* * *	5.2	,,	"	,,
1895		6.1	,,	,,	"
1896	• • •	5.0	"	"	• ,
1897	• • •	5.5	>>	22	,,
1898	• • •	6.72	, •	12	"
1899	• • •	5.8	,,	,,	,,
1900	• • •	5.6	,,	,,	5 7
1901		6.3	"	"	"
1902	• • •	5.1	27	* 9	,,
\sim \sim	TITLE	TO A FIRST	TTTT TOTT	FIG. 21.21	TO 4 FIRE TOTAL

COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATE.

			TOT II-1011 III.	
Year.	Number of Births.	Estimated Population.	Rate per 1,000.	England and Wales Birth-Rate.
1877	783	23.000	34.04	36.1
1878	845	23.085	35.3	35.9
1879		No return.		
1880	664	23,255	28.5	34.6
1881	688	*23,861	28.8	33.9
1882	652	24,014	27.15	33.7
1883	698	24,000	28.09	33.2
1884	599	24,142	24.81	33.5
1885	601	24,280	24.75	32.5
1886	583	25,093	23.63	32.4
1887	666	25.200	26.42	31.4
1888	625	25.420	24.58	30.6
1889	651	25,580	25.44	30.5
1890	607	25.750	23.57	29.7
1891	596	†24.725	24.10	31.4
1892	551	24,750	22.26	30.5
1893	608	24.850	24.46	30.8
1894	524	24.975	20.98	29.6
1895	594	25.075	23.68	30.3
1896	577	25.200	20.50	29.7
1897	612	25.062	24.42	29.7
1898	590	25,150	23.46	29.4
1899	594	25.230	23.54	29.3
1900	571	25.250	22:56	28.9
1901	583 543	‡25.419 25.450	22.94	28:5
* According to C		25,450	21:33	28.6

^{*} According to Census 1881. † According to Census 1891. ‡ According to Census 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

1902	00400000	40010106	67 36 20 189 3	368
1901	000000000	9000104	91 48 18 8 8	433
1900	00118878080	200mm-00.88	84 37 200 18	425
1899	0900-6080	a0440008	79 46 12 205 20	463
1898	01100010	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	112 48 14 229 17	505
1897	0440048080	60010204	88 48 12 191 4	418
1896	0862124000	80000000	99 54 25 181 5	477
1895	0130420610	330100107	82 50 200 23 23	442
1894	HWW0480F0	108002024	68 46 17 179 3	391
1893	0120840121	6000000	84 43 10 225 6	445
1892	090000000000000000000000000000000000000	20200103	110 41 14 144 28	429
890 1891	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	11 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 4	157 52 52 13 236 1	560
1890	0-000-000	80100004	92 47 47 193 0	405
1889	048	300101006	102 38 10 10 0	470
1888	m5m-9-000	40218004	86 89 10 187 0	460
1887	0 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	300000	114 44 44 10 231 0	87.0
1886	080000000000000000000000000000000000000	4000000	67 61 14 189 0	439
1885	0000000000	40010008	91 54 7 183 0	450
1884	081122000	11 0 4 1 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2	99 52 12 191 0	446
1883	010140066	30000000000000000000000000000000000000	84 48 14 182 0	424
1882	0200000000	2000020	84 36 7 200 0	437
1881	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	300412006 6008	140 47 11 189 0	483
1880	09897-10870	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	95 36 17 190 0	461
1878	001 11 80 40 80	5000001	108 26 27 220 0	496
1877 1878 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887	00120546180	0044000%	90 24 18 272 0	515
Causes.	Smallpox Measles Scarlatina Diphtheria Croup Whooping Cough Typhus Fever Enteric Fever Other Fevers	Fe e	leurisy nd In- ases	Total

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.

		Under 1 Year.		5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and upwards	Total.
9	1877	111	84	21	29	140	130	515
	1878	107	80	33	30	128	118	496
	1880	82	75	37	17	123	127	461
	1881	101	61	27	20	123	151	483
	1882	92	83	21	14	112	115	637
	1883	76	50	19	30	110	139	424
	1884	74	73	23	17	110	149	446
	1885	7 2	34	18	23	138	135	420
3	1886	91	56	24	17	123	128	439
1	1887	123	86	38	23	123	135	528
1	1888	78	44	22	36	124	156	460
	1889	108	67	36	15	108	136	470
	1890	57	46	18	22	117	142	402
1	1891	103	55	22	21	155	204	560
(A) - 41	1892	81	57	12	24	114	141	429
	1893	106	24	24	13	144	134	445
	1894	74	34	14	20	117	132	391
	1895	87	38	17	18	128	154	442
25.01	1896	101	66	20	20	136	134	477
200	1897	75	26	20	21	138	138	418
	1898	96	39	17	17	167	169	505
41.0	1899	78	40	19	24	156	146	463
	1900	84	37	20	16	181	87	425
	1901	81	38	14	10 .	166	122	431
	1902	69	25	9	12	150	99	364

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There was in 1902 a great increase in the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, as compared with 1901. That increase was mainly due to the epidemic of Scarlatina which prevailed, the type being so mild that out of the 244 cases notified there were only 4 deaths. The mild type of the disease was the cause of the extent to which the epidemic spread; many cases were not recognised as Scarlatina at all until the desquamating stage, and these cases not having been isolated infection was scattered broadcast. In this way cases became so numerous the Fielden Hospital was unable to meet the demands for accommodation, and isolation in all instances was impossible. Under such conditions had the Fielden Hospital been four times the size it would have failed to check the spread of the disease, and would simply have been utilised as a nursing institution. The cases of Typhoid we had during the year were sporadic, and call for no special remarks; where any local defects were discovered and thought to be at all likely to act as a cause for the disease, steps were at once taken to have them remedied and a recurrence prevented. In December Smallpox was imported

into the district by a man lodging at Stocker's Temperance House, Cornholme. Happily the nature of the illness was discovered early, the man removed at once to Sourhall Hospital, the contacts re-vaccinated and placed in quarantine, whilst the house and contents were thoroughly disinfected. These measures were so successful that no other case arose from this centre of infection. During 1902 I recommended the closure of six Elementary Schools in the Borough on account of infectious diseases prevailing amongst the scholars, viz., at Cornholme in April on account of the prevalence of Measles in that locality, and at Roomfield Board School, Priestwell C. E. School, Walsden Board School, Walsden C. E. School and Lanebottom Board School in December on account of the prevalence of Scarlatina in those districts. Advantage was taken on ten different occasions of the privilege of sending specimens to the County Council Bacteriological Laboratory. Five specimens of Typhoid suspected blood and five specimens of membrane from sore throats were sent to Wakefield for examination, and the results obtained therefrom have without doubt been an assistance in arriving at a diagnosis in some doubtful cases.

TYPHOID FEVER.

		of Cases	No. of Deaths.		ent. of Deaths ases Notified.
1891	• • •	54	 8	•••	14.81
1892		29	 7		24.13
1893		63	 12		19.04
1894		29	 7	• • •	24.13
1895		44	 13	• • •	29.54
1896	• • •	44	 $\frac{7}{2}$		15.09
1897	• • •	35	 8	• • •	22.85
1898	• • •	41	 11	• • •	26.83
1899		121	 18	• • •	14.88
1900		36	 9		25.00
1901		26	 4	• • •	15.37
1902		23	 6		26.08

ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM SEVERAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1902.

	All Causes.	Pncpl. Zymotic Diseases (Columns 3-9)	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
England & Wales 76 Great Towns Bor. of Todmorden	16·3 17·4 14·3	1:64 2:12 0:82	0.08 0.12 0.0	0.38 0.49 0.23	0·15 0·19 0·15	0.23 0.26 0.04	0·29 0·37 0·0	0·13 0·15 0·23	0:38 0:54 0:15	133 145 127

COMPARATIVE RATE OF MORTALITY FROM THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Year.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Continued Fever.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales.
1877 1878 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 3 20 1 8 3 18 13 9 34 1 16 16 5 5 1 3 4 13 6 10 9 6	17 31 43 13 6 20 11 1 20 46 3 6 2 2 5 6 5 2 10 11 5 4		4 4 1 5 26 0 7 8 2 9 1 10 1 11 12 8 8 7 14 3 10 19 5 3 0	9 16 13 15 12 8 11 4 14 11 4 6 8 11 2 9 1 7 6 9 10 6 4	15 5 18 10 5 14 3 8 5 14 3 8 7 12 7 13 7 8 11 18 9 6 6	54 61 79 47 69 44 41 19 62 90 29 57 15 48 37 27 34 66 36 47 59 43 30 21	2·3 2·6 3·3 1·9 2·87 1·23 1·69 ·78 2·47 3·56 1·14 2·22 ·58 1·94 1·49 1·48 1·08 1·35 2·61 1·43 1·87 2·33 1·69 1·17 0·82	2·6 3·32 2·24 2·32 2·73 2·20 2·64 2·10 2·26 2·29 1·86 2·22 2·14 1·90 2·00 2·52 1·81 2·17 2·18 2·15 2·22 2·21 2·00 2·64

The total number of Notifications received during the year was 309, at a cost of £38 12s. 6d. Householders' Notifications were nil.

1902.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Fevers.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 13 9 9 9 6 5 10 14 22 58 78	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0	4 2 0 2 1 1 0 2 5 1 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2 2 4 1 1 1 1 0 4 3 5	17 16 13 13 10 7 11 16 32 68 89
Total	1	244	8	6	23	2	25	309

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1902.

Causes of Death.	All A ges	Un- der 1	l and un- der 5	5 and undr 15	15 & undr 25	25 & undr 65		Deaths in Public Institu- tions
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Membranous Croup Croup Croup Typhus Fever Enteric Other continued Epidemic Influenza Cholera Plague Diarrhœa Enteritis Puerperal Fever Erysipelas Other Septic Diseases Phthisis Other Tubercular Diseases. Cancer, Malignant Disease. Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy Other diseases of Respiratory Organs Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver Venereal Diseases Premature Birth Diseases and Accidents of parturition Heart Diseases Accidents Suicides All other Causes	1 1 27 4 13 45 22 1 5 5 1 13 48 38 13 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 &$	$egin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
All Causes		69	25	9	12	150	99	54

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1902 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

			_	20,000	II e II Caryo			or like t	-		200							-	
	AGES.		$Rate^*$		•	ąđ	ΚG	g p	J0	эə	л (οN	17.15	17.39			17.46	14.30	-
NETT]	AT ALL		Number		J.	ф	স্	p.i	00	LG	0	N	435	442			438.5	364	
Deaths	of Resi-	dents register-	eq	beyond District	j.	ф	সৃ	ьı	09	9.1	0	N	12				11.5	7	
	Dearns		<u>.</u>	ed in District	.t.	đэ	স্	rq	00	9.1	0	N	01	23			2	13	
Total				ions.	.t.	ф	সৃ	рл	00	er.	0	N	37	32			34.5	64	
District.	AGES.		Rate*		17.33	17.90	15.64	17.62	18.92	16.68	20.08	18.39	16.77	16.95			19.21	14.53	
	AT ALL		Number		429	445	391	442	477	418	505	463	425	431			445.6	370	
uths Regist	I LEAK.	Rate per 1.000	Births	register- ed.	147.0	174.3	141.2	146.0	174.1	122.6	162.7	131.3	143.6	138.9			148.6	127.0	
Total Deal	ONDER	,	Number		81	106	74	87	101	75	96	28	84	81			86.3	69	
mire	LHS.		Rate*		22.26	24.46	20.98	23.68	22.89	24.42	23.46	23.54	22.56	22.94			23.51	21.33	
Brn	DIKTHS	1	Number		551	809	524	594	577	612	590	594	571	583			580.4	543	
Popula-	tion es-			of each Year.	24,750	24.850	24,975	25,075	25,200	25,062	25,150	25,230	25,350	25,419			25,106·1	25.450	
		Year.			1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	Avrages	or ye'rs	892,01	1902	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—12,755.

At Census of 1901

Hospital, Todmorden Workhouse, Sourhall Smallpox Hospital. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—Wakefield Asylum, Halifax Infirmary, Manchester Infirmary, Burnley Victoria Hospital. Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—Yes. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—Fielden Fever

13 TABLE II.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	$egin{array}{c} ext{Deaths} \ ext{at all} \ ext{Ages}. \end{array}$	Deaths under 1 year.
1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 Averages of Years 1892—1901	24,750 24,850 24,975 25,075 25,200 25,062 25,150 25,230 25,350 25,419	551 608 524 594 577 612 590 594 571 583	429 445 391 442 477 418 505 468 435 442	81 106 74 87 101 75 96 78 84 81
1902	$\frac{25,106\cdot 1}{25.450}$	543	364	69

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1902.

	Cases Notified in Whole District.								
Notifiable Diseases.		At Ages—Years.						No. of Cases removed	
		Undr 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'rds	to Hospital.	
Smallpox	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diphtheria	8	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	
Membranous Croup		0	3	3	0	0	0	0	
Erysipelas		1	0	1	2	19	2	0	
Scarlet Fever		1	64	147	25	7	0	82	
Typhus Fever	0	0	()	0	0	0	0	0	
Enteric Fever	23	0	4	7	2	10	0	17	
Relapsing Fever		0	0	0	, 0	0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0	
Continued Fever		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal Fever	2	()	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Plague		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	309	2	71	163	31	40	2	100	

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Fielden Hospital for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid. Sourhall Hospital for Smallpox only.

		THE PERSON NAMED IN
1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900		
-0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Medical Notification. Householders' Notification.	Smallpox.
15 2 20 0 72 0 105 0 1114 1 90 0 38 0 222 0 1440 3 82 0 244 0	Medical Notification. Householders' Notification.	
24 24 24 00 00 00 00 00	Medical Notification. Householders' Notification.	Scarlatina Diphth'ria
110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	Medical Notification. Householders' Notification.	Croup.
53 1 29 0 44 0 44 0 120 0 120 0 26 0 26 0	Medical Notification. Householders' Notification.	Fevers.
11220040404020	Medical Notification. Householders' Notification.	Puerperal Fever.
26 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Medical Notification. Householders' Notification.	Erysipelas
121 102 194 171 175 122 122 122 1314 520 137	Total.	

The following cases from the Borough of Todmorden have been treated in Hospital during the year 1902. In the Fielden Hospital there were 99 cases.

In the Sourhall Smallpox Hospital— Smallpox 1 case.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES W. THORP, F.R.C.S., &c.

TABLE C 1902.

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN SANITARY DISTRICT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH-CHARLES W. THORP.

Salary—£50.

Is the Medical Officer of Health also appointed as Medical Officer to the School Board?—None appointed.

SANITARY INSPECTOR—FREDERICK ROGERS. Salary—£125.

What other positions does the Sanitary Inspector fill?—Inspector under Food and Drugs and Canal Boats Acts.

WATER SUPPLY-

Quality—Soft generally.

Action on lead ?—Acts on lead in many cases.

Any extensions or change during 1902?—33 new consumers added to the public water supply.

Any inadequacy in any part?—Some of the private supplies ran short.

SEWERAGE-

Is the district systematically sewered?—No.

Is rainfall excluded?—No.

Extensions or Improvements during 1902?—720 yards Gauxholme, Woodbottom, and Hacking Lane.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL-

System adopted?—Works in course of construction. Any extensions?—No.

SCAVENGING-

Are the privy-middens, ash-places. &c., cleansed by Sanitary staff, by Contractors, or by Owners and Tenants?—Sanitary Staff.

Number of each type of receptacle:—Open privy-middens, 0; Covered privy-middens, 0; Pail or tub closets, 3326; W.C's, 509; Other W.W.C's, 178.

ADOPTIVE ACTS—

Parts adopted and date. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890—Whole, February 29th, 1891.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890—February 4th, 1891. Private Streets Works Acts, 1892—Not adopted. Bye-laws—Any adopted or sanctioned during 1902?

- (a) Under the Public Health Act, 1875?—No.
- (b) Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890?—No.

Are they properly enforced ?—Yes.

Any Bye-Laws needed ?—No.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	Number Registered.	Number Inspected.	General Condition.	Legal proce'dings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses Canal Boats	3	wkly	Fair. Generally satisfactory	Two (over- cr'wdng)
Slaughter Houses Cowsheds	26 200		Mostly good, some not satisfactory.	
Offensive Trades	3		Tripe Boiling; Two good, one fair.	

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—

Progress during 1902?—Two wings added to the Typhoid block, Fielden Hospital.

Has the Sanitary Authority in emergency during an outbreak of disease provided Nurses for home isolation?—No.

Cost of same?—None.

Does the Sanitary Authority provide antitoxin (gratis) for diphtheria cases?—No.

SCHOOLS-

Number of Public Elementary Schools in the district:—

- (a) Board Schools—8.
- (b) Other Schools—4.

Number closed during 1902 on account of sickness-5.

Total duration of such closure—15 weeks.

Sanitary condition of school premises—Sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, but better ventilation is needed.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT-

Number of Workshops in the district as per Register—50.

Number of inspections made during 1902—83 (including Factories).

Legal proceedings—None.

Number of Bakehouses included in above—29.

Number of Underground Bakehouses in district—3.

Number of Domestic Workshops included in above—9.

Number of Domestic Factories in the district—None.

Number of Lists of Outworkers received—1; representing 1 employers or contractors, 1 outworkers.

Any action as to unwholesome or infected Outworkers' premises?—No.

DWELLINGS-

Number of houses built during 1902—28.

General character—Cottages.

Any houses unfit for habitation?—No.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses?—No.

Any action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890?—No.

Any "unhealthy areas"?—No.

Is house-to-house inspection systematically made?—Yes.

Are records kept?—Yes.

Nuisances-

Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1901—15.

At close of 1902—30.

Reported during 1902—302.

Abated during 1902—287.

Total number of legal notices served for abatement of nuisances during 1902—190.

Total number of summonses or other legal proceedings—1 smoke nuisance.

Number of sink wastes disconnected during 1902—86.

Number of sink wastes trapped during 1902—29.

Number of closets newly constructed during 1902—89.

Kinds—Water closets, 79; tub closets, 10.

Number of closets reconstructed during 1902—11.

Kinds—Tub closets.

METEOROLOGY-

Rainfall—Fielden Hospital, 37.81 ins.; Sourhall Hospital, 43.55 ins.

What action has been taken in regard to the following matters?

Seizures of unsound food-None.

Prosecutions—None.

Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts-28.

Prosecutions—None.

Has there been any poisoning during 1902 attributable to arsenical beer?—No.

River pollution—Occupiers cautioned and handbills distributed in cases.

Smoke observations taken—41.

Legal Notices—3.

Summonses—1.

Burial Grounds—Number in district, 10.

Any need for extension ?—Yes, in some parts.

BIRTHS—

Males 273, Females 270; total 543.

Number illegitimate included in the above—15.

Any information as to number of still births?—None.

DEATHS-

Gross deaths, i.e., total actually registered in the district, without any correction—370.

Nett deaths, on which the rates are calculated—Males 216, Females 148; total 364.

Number uncertified included in the above—30, including inquests.



Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1902.

TOWN HALL, TODMORDEN,
MARCH 11th, 1903.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Todmorden.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Seventh Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1902.

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the Borough has been carried out much on the same lines as in preceding years; but increasing difficulty is found year by year in disposing of the nightsoil. The great distances to which this has now to be carted before being disposed of, and the consequent expense in wages, wear and tear, &c., is a matter which deserves the serious consideration of the Council. So long as the present tub, or pail, closet system is continued the cost of scavenging is more likely to increase than to decrease. On this account, as well as on sanitary grounds, the erection of additional pail-closets. especially in connection with new property, should be discouraged so far as possible, and the conversion of existing pail-closets to water-closets should be taken in hand as the main sewerage scheme for the Borough is extended. plan is being adopted in the Walsden district, where a length of new main sewer was laid some time ago. Owners of property in this district are being called upon, not only to connect their drains to the new sewer, but also to substitute water-closets for existing tub-closets.

As the cost of construction and maintenance of the main sewers and the sewage disposal works would be practically the same, whether the closets are on the pail or the water carriage system, it is clear that the general adoption of the latter system will result in a considerable saving annually on the great expense now incurred in scavenging, as well as in the abolition of what is undoubtedly a great nuisance and a menace to the health of the inhabitants of the Borough. Unfortunately, in some of the more thickly populated parts of the Borough, numbers of tub-closets are placed at only very short distances from dwellings, frequently, in fact, being

built up to the walls of the houses and within a few feet of doors and windows. To remove them is in very many cases impossible for the reason that every available foot of ground has been built upon. No matter how frequently they are scavenged these places must necessarily be a disgusting nuisance under such circumstances, and one can only hope that they will be tolerated no longer than is absolutely necessary.

During the year the old tip for dry refuse in the centre of the town has been closed and a new one opened on land purchased by the Council for that purpose at Far Woodhouse. This is likely to serve the needs of the central parts of the Borough for a long time to come.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Under the above Acts 28 samples of new milk have been taken and forwarded to the Public Analyst for the West Riding, who reported as follows:—

Two samples were genuine milk of superior quality; Eleven samples were genuine milk; Fourteen samples were of fair quality; and One sample contained 4 per cent. of added water.

In the latter case the facts were reported to the West Riding County Council, and the vendor was cautioned, but no legal proceedings were taken.

A sample of sweets, which were alleged to have caused illness in two children, was also sent to the County Analyst, and was certified to be "free from arsenic, poisonous metals, and other objectionable constituents. The colouring matter was of a harmless character."

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year forty-one observations of factory chimneys have been taken of one hour's duration each. In four instances the amount of black smoke emitted during the hour exceeded the limit of six minutes allowed by the Council. Two of the observations where excessive quantities of black smoke were emitted referred to the same chimney. In this case, owing to the notice served to abate the nuisance not being complied with, legal proceedings were taken and a conviction obtained. In the other cases notices to abate were served.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Most of these premises are now in a fair sanitary condition, considerable improvements having been made in them last year. A few, however, are unsatisfactory, either from structural unfitness or from their position with respect to adjacent property.

It is to be hoped that the long-standing difficulty of disposing of the refuse from some of these premises will soon be got over, as arrangements are being made to treat it in a suitable manner on land belonging to the Corporation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever has been very prevalent during the year, and has entailed considerable work on my department. So far as is known, every house where the disease has occurred has been visited, and inquiries made to ascertain, if possible, the source of infection, particularly with regard to milk supplies and school attendance.

The disease seems to have spread generally over the Borough, and there has been no reason to suspect any milk supply as having been a means of communicating the disease. At different periods during the year the disease attacked children attending particular schools in such numbers as to leave no doubt that school attendance was a factor in spreading the disease. In the case of one school a number of cases were clearly due to a child who was allowed to attend school for some time whilst suffering from the disease. The facts were reported to the Sanitary Committee, and the parents of the child were severely reprimanded for their negligence.

Several schools were closed during the year on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, and in these cases the schools were thoroughly disinfected.

In the early part of December a case of Small-pox occurred in the Cornholme district, which was without doubt contracted during a brief visit paid by the patient, fourteen days previously, to an infected house at Blackburn. The patient was immediately removed to Hospital, the premises thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the occupants put in quarantine for fifteen days, with the result that no further cases arose from this source.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

During the year 230 farms were visited, with 349 shippons and 85 cellars or other places used for the storage of milk. The defects met with during the course of these inspections may be classified as follows:—

Cowsheds requiring limewashing	26
Cowsheds in a dirty state	5
Cowsheds insufficiently lighted and ventilated	
Cowsheds not provided with proper water supply	2
Cowsheds with defective drains	8

Notices were served on the owners and occupiers of the premises concerned to remedy the defects, and this for the most part has been done. A few cases are standing over till the cattle are turned out, so that the necessary repairs, &c., can be more conveniently carried out.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year 54 Factories were inspected as to the sanitary accommodation provided. In eight cases this was found to be insufficient or unsuitable, or both. Notices were served upon the owners and occupiers to provide proper accommodation, and these notices have been carried out except in one or two instances, which will receive further attention.

In two cases legal proceedings had to be instituted to enforce the carrying out of the notices. In both instances convictions were obtained and the necessary works carried out.

Eighteen Workshops (other than bakehouses) were inspected during the year. The general condition of these was satisfactory, but in a number of cases certain defects were met with and have been remedied, either under notice or on calling the attention of the owners and occupiers thereto.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

As usual, a considerable amount of work has been done in the opening, repairing, &c., of drains, at the cost of the owners. In a number of cases, also, new pipe drains have been laid in place of defective stone drains, either by arrangement with the owners or in pursuance of notices.

A detailed inspection has been made of the greater part of the property in the Walsden district, where the last new length of main sewer was laid, and a large number of notices to remedy sanitary defects and provide new drains have been served. Up to the present only a limited number of the houses have been connected up to the sewer, most of the owners apparently leaving the matter with the Corporation.

The sanitary arrangements of a large number of houses in this locality are far from satisfactory; and now that the main sewer is laid there is no need that the present state of things should continue.

Appended is the usual summary of the work done during the year:

the year:	
Unabated cases from last year	15
New cases during the year	302
Cases abated during the year without formal notice	136
Cases abated during the year under statutory notice	151
Total number of Inspections of premises	2429
1. Inspections of premises for nuisances	502
2. Inspections of premises where infectious disease	
has occurred	224
3. Inspections of premises where offensive trades	
are conducted	20
4. Inspections of factories and workshops	72
5. Inspections of bakehouses	19
6. Inspections of cowsheds	349
7. Inspections of dairies	10
8. Inspections of common lodging houses	139
9. Inspections of slaughter houses	19
10. Inspections of water supplies	6
11. Houses inspected in course of house-to-house	
inspection	510
12. Inspections of canal boats	46
13. Re-inspections as to compliance with notices,	
&c	502
Number of complaints investigated	145
Number of notices issued for abatement or abolition	
of nuisances	190
Ash-pits closed during the year	19
Number of premises where infectious disease has	
occurred disinfected	151
Number of houses cleansed, repaired, whitewashed,	
&c	9
Number of cases of overcrowding abolished	4
Waste water pipes disconnected from the house drains	86

Waste water pipes trapped		•••	29				
House drains and water-closets repaired, cleansed and							
ventilated	• • •	• • •	80				
House drains trapped	• • •	• • •	30				
Smoke test applied to drains, &c.		• • •	32				
Old privies repaired	• •	• • •	11				
New privies provided	• • •	• • •	4				
New water-closets provided	• • •	• • •	34				
Urinals provided, repaired, &c.		• • •	17				
New pipe drains provided	• • •	• • •	34				
Accumulations of stagnant water, man	aure,	and other					
refuse removed	• • •	• • •	19				
Removal of animals improperly kept	• • •	• • •	5				
Yards repaired, flagged, or asphalted	• • •	• • •	5				
Smoke observations taken	• • •	• • •	41				
Pollutions of water supply remedied	• • •	•••	1				
Samples of milk taken for analysis		• • •	27				
Samples of sweets taken for analysis	• • •		1				
Samples of water taken for analysis			12				
·							
SCAVENGING FOR YI	EAR	1902.					
No. of Loads of nightsoil delivered	• • •		1,745				
No. of Closets emptied	• • •	• • •	90,285				
No. of Loads of ashes collected			4,526				

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK ROGERS,
Sanitary Inspector.